



English Influences in Urban Fabric Patterns of Baghdad City

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Abstract

Appeared in the thirties of the last century and because of the presence of the English and the expansion of the city of Baghdad residential neighborhoods such as (Salhiya, Waziriya, Ayawadiyah, Batawi) in the suburbs of Baghdad carried a modern style that is different from the traditional pattern in the distribution of space .

The presence of the English has a clear impact on the appearance and changing patterns of the traditional urban fabric in the city of Baghdad, especially those that were established during their presence in the region. Therefore, the research aims to identify the characteristics that characterized the modern style in the urban fabric of the modern Baghdad revival, which was established after the entry of the English, especially the Salhia region. It is also aimed to know the relationship of this pattern to the traditional style of the old neighborhoods revolving, the reasons for this transformation in the pattern, whether cultural, social or economic, etc. and the impact of these modern patterns in the identity of the city and the latest method of preservation and investment . The hypothesis of the research is that there is a gradual shift in the pattern of urban fabric from the traditional to the modern which appeared in some neighborhoods in Baghdad, and that the presence of the English in the region has a clear effect of this transformation. In order to address the research problem of the lack of clarity of knowledge studied and dealt with the transformation in the pattern of urban fabric of some neighborhoods in the city of Baghdad, the effects of the English occupation, the research developed his plan by an analytical study of the chronological sequence of the emergence of the study area and morphological analysis of the factors behind this change, how to diagnose transitions in the schematic pattern of their traditional tissue through their holistic calendar, and the appearance of the architectural style of the Salhia in this architectural form.

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Keywords

Baghdadi style; Organic style; Network schematic pattern; Transformations of schematic patterns; Influence of English colonialism

1. Introduction

Old urban neighborhoods in Baghdad have been transformed by political, cultural, or cultural factors resulting from urban development. The traditional pattern of ancient heritage areas has been altered by road construction and different morphological phases. The research aims to discover this change in the schematic pattern of Salhia region according to its morphology and cultures. The study dealt with a number of topics, including the traditional planning pattern, the nature of the textile in the Salhia area, the impact of English thought and culture on the transformation of the pattern of fabric planning in the study area and the clarification of the changes that followed the change of style Schematic of traditional fabric in the region, and conclusions and conclusions.

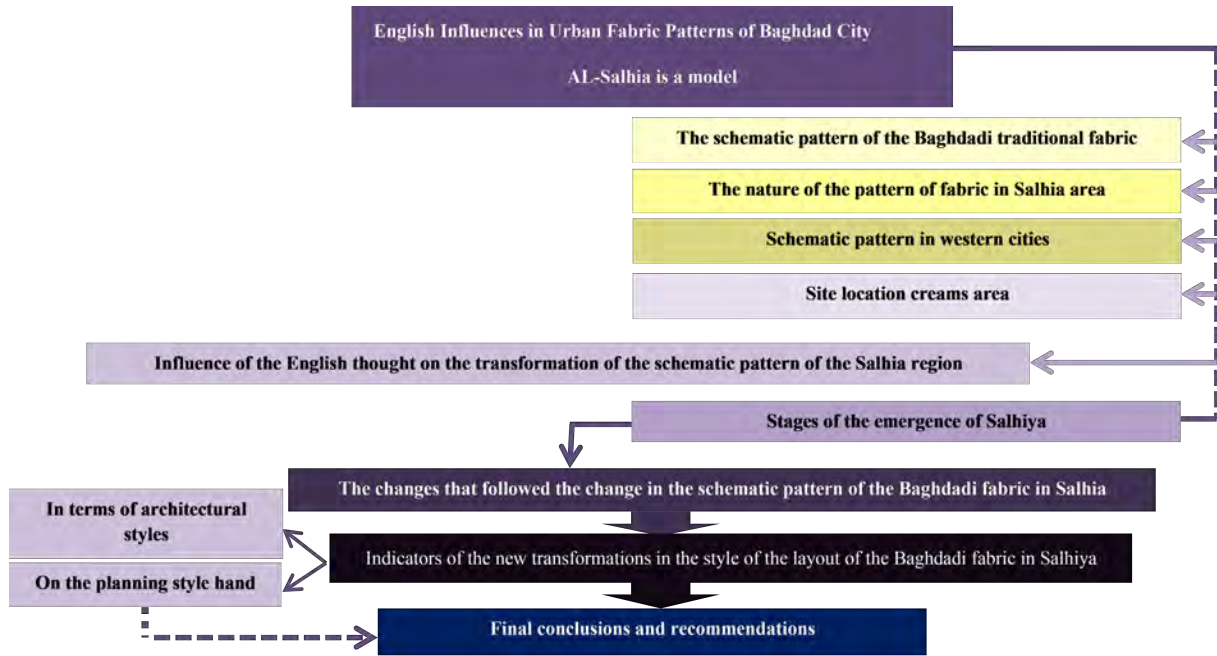


Figure 1. Explains the structure of the e research - REF: Researcher

2. The Traditional Schematic Pattern Baghdadi

The organic pattern of urban planning is one of the most important concepts that influenced the building of the urban environment of the traditional Arab city in its urban aspect. The continuity of the space and its spread to the whole city is like a single connected space, an interconnected entity as a single body with a dynamic dynamic system. The structure of the city is characterized by the principle of unity, where the buildings look as if they were a single, interconnected, interconnected, cohesive, and cohesive unit. The concept of traditional city planning is not based on specific divisions of land uses in areas dedicated to those uses or areas dedicated to each stratum of society. It operates as a single unit with one center to which the roads belong [2] . The internal spaces of the Arab city are connected organically to one another. The urban fabric problem continues unabated through integration of jobs. The house, the residential neighborhood and the markets are interrelated elements forming a body governed by a very concentrated logic. Jmuah are subject to a functional system includes a thorough spiritual and material activities, here we come to the traditional fabric specification Baghdadi where numerous Imitazibmmizzat the most important: as in Figure (2).

- Traditional organic tissue, combined.
- An interconnected system that appears to be a single body in the form's association with the function, noting the centrality of its automatic layout.
- Pedestrian alleys are relatively narrow, winding for climatic and traditional reasons associated with the country's customs and traditions.



Figure 2. The Traditional Fabric of Baghdadi-Source/ Study of Rectangular Development

Highly functional and meticulous functional system through the use of traditional architectural elements.

2.1. Schematic Pattern of Western Cities and Comparison with the Pattern of Traditional Arab Cities

That the modern methods of construction have changed the urban features of the Arab Islamic city, through the creation of modern patterns of the global pattern and different forms do not correspond to the human scale of the urban fabric, the balance between the structural elements of the urban structure of the city, and change the line of the sky that was dominated by Minarets and domes. The line of the sky appeared curvy without regularity and stability. The modern materials also changed their features. The buildings with wide glass facades and smooth concrete emerged. The city became a heterogeneous variety of buildings. And the city has become a collection and accumulation of different buildings and cars and people are almost separated from the cultural milieu in which they grew. [4]

The emergence of the network system in city planning and its formation as a global model because of the vehicle that has become the common factor between modern Arab cities in their form, both in size and urban structure, these cities were designed according to the physical view with The participation of the vehicle and modern building materials cement and iron, which lost the human sensory relationship between the container and content, so that the roads are a means of passage of vehicles is not only, which adversely affected the urban configuration of the city, which is affected by the nature of the functional relationship between different regions, and is affected by the dynamic movement between These areas and within them, as well as the relationship between the scale generated by human movement and the scale generated by the movement of the car, where in modern times faced cities urban expansion quickly, the latest imbalance in the planning aspects [6], our modern Arab cities lost harmony and organic link B The contemporary Arab city has lost harmony and integration between the individuality of the single element and the urbanization of the city as a whole, with the entry of the vehicle, which worked to dismantle the urban structure of the city in addition to the existence of Another negative factor is the separation between urban activities and their spread in the form of different sectors in the city that have broken down into scattered units such as housing, work, education, entertainment, etc., without the overlap and integration between these events, which led to economic waste in the uses of the lion Urban spaces and loss of sense of belonging. [7] Thus, the city consists of separate and scattered barriers in which many currents of different activities clash without clarity and definition of the main direction of space formation. They are only clusters of individual elements irregularly and do not denote urban formation In addition to the loss of meaning and significance of the urban elements of the multiplicity of views and trends and cultures of modern technology in the composition, contrary to what it was Madnant which was completed The modern Arab city has become a fabric of different intellectual currents, with its loss to the human scale in its composition. The vehicle has become the standard in its planning and development, which has reduced the interaction of the population with the urban environment, and thus led to the dispersion of urban society. What we observe in the Salhiya area and its transformation from the organic type to the network due to political factors that led to the entry of transport as in Figure (3). The most prominent feature of the Western schematic pattern is the following:

1. A sprawling geometrical system emerged in the planning of western cities.
2. Wide, straight streets due to vehicle entry and transportation.
3. West-style buildings are dominated by high buildings that follow the human scale and its comfort, with concrete blocks and wide glass openings.
4. Lack of sense of safety and intimacy that we see in the traditional fabric Baghdadi carried by the tissue through - the consolidation and the accumulation of elements and components.
5. To follow the system of decentralization and avoid it in the planning of these cities.

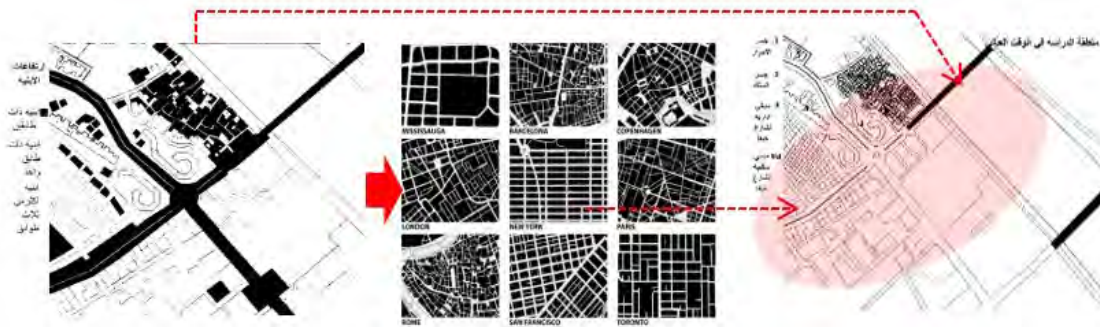


Figure 3. illustrates the pattern of the London City grid layout and the pattern of the Salihia hy: brid-network-organic area-mapping

2.2. Location of Study Area (Al-Salhia)

The area of Salhiya (the locality of creams) in the side of Karkh of the capital Baghdad, bordered to the north by the Tigris River and from the east area of Karrada Mary either from the West Shawka area and next to Al-Ahrar bridge as in Figure (4), one of the most important routes leading to it from Allawi intersection, King Faisal and Al-Ahrar Bridge to the same square as well as Haifa Street through King Faisal Square as in figure (5), the incentives for the establishment of the area were green groves and marshes blowing wind from the north-west towards the river and also overlooking the Tigris River from the North.



Figure 4. illustrates the access routes for the study area REF: Researcher from Karkh Development Study



Figure 5. illustrates the location of the study area REF: Researcher from Karkh Development Study

2.3. Nature of the Schematic Pattern of the Study Area Texture (Al-Salihia)

The ancient Karkh area is the second historical center in the city of Baghdad, located opposite the old Rusafa, and on the western side of the Tigris River, which is left of the old city of Baghdad on this side. It consists of 14 localities and has a river face length of 2 km [7]. The name of Karkh dates back to a small village in the Old Testament known as Karkh, a village attributed to the vast Karkh district that was established west of Baghdad in the Abbasid period, until it was taken to the west of Baghdad all known as Karkh at present. One of the most important shops is called (the district of creams or salhia), where all types of trade, business and services are concentrated in shops, restaurants, handicrafts and departments. The buildings are old Baghdadi houses with one or two floors. They are homogeneous in terms of architecture and construction materials. , Although some are old but have architectural and historical value. Some of the modern constructions have replaced the old style as a result of the intervention of Western cultures due to political influences that happened to the region. The research will be followed by four stages of morphology to construct them in an integrated manner. Figure 6 illustrates this.

2.4. The Stages of the Emergence of Salhia

The area of Salhiya district of the creations in four periods of time through which the identity of the heritage area is as follows:

The area of Salhiya district of the creations in four periods of time through which the identity of the heritage area is as follows:

- The Abbasid period: the area Salhia during that period swamps and green groves wide adjacent to the old wall of Baghdad to the west and to the north bordered by the Tigris River and did not have any manifestations of urbanization. As in figure (9).
- The period of the English rule: The region at this time had architectural features and Western models influenced by successive colonial cultures that occupied the region. The area was occupied by the Ottomans and they built a railway building west of Baghdad and the palaces of the Ottoman governors and a wooden bridge linking Karkh with Rusafa. Then the English came to take over the area and take From the palace of Kazim Pasha, the headquarters of the British Embassy and the development of the bridge and called the bridge Mod Maitman General Mudd, in addition to the establishment of the Church of St. Jord and cut the wide streets straight and public squares and put a statue of the General called the statue of Maud and developed the buildings of railways appeared overlap between the Western Baghdadi style building lesion and Trzh as in Figure (10).
- The period of national rule: After the liberation of the region of colonialism by the Iraqi rulers and kings under the leadership of King Faisal I and turn the government into a national area reached its peak in the area of architecture initially transformed the courtyard of Maud to King Faisal Square and put the statue of the King This period witnessed the return of Iraqi businessmen from abroad after completing their studies there and began to build houses with Western ideas they came from the West while they were studying there and mixing them with the life of the Gh. (Such as the old classical style, the German style, the French and even the English style, as in the house of the Swede, the house of Fahmi Dullet, the home of Najji Yousef, the German house, etc.). In the 1980s, the region witnessed the development of the Karkh project. In the narrow streets of Haifa and the construction of high-rise buildings, the traditional fabric was hidden behind it with huge concrete blocks that are embedded in the area and its fabric, as in Fig.
- The present time: The region experienced a kind of chaos and neglect of its structure and the division of large houses in it to small because of the growing population and relaxation of historic buildings and block some roads because of the security situation and some areas to be dumped waste in addition to some buildings that took administrative headquarters of the state departments The massive concrete project of the Haifa residential project[9], as in Figure (6-7).

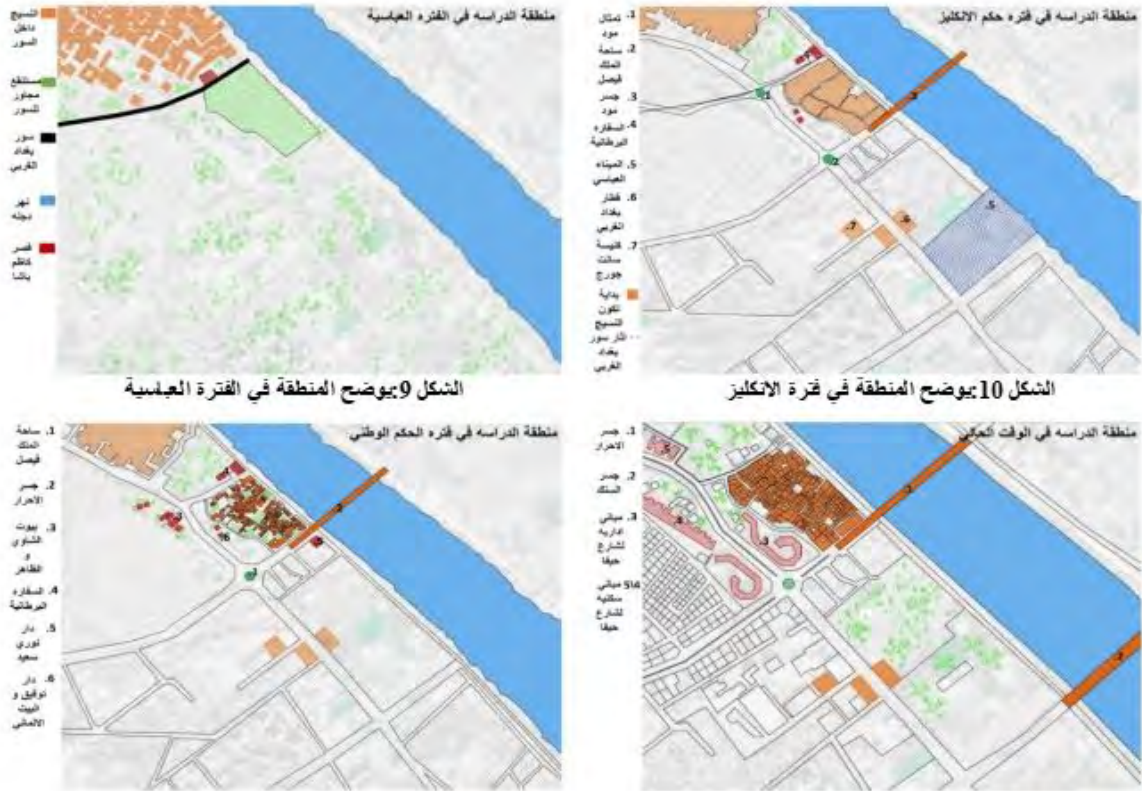


Figure 6. Illustrates the region during the period of national rule, also and at present (right section)



Figure 7. Illustrates the time sequence of the region

2.5. The Influence of English Thought on the Transformation of the Schematic Pattern of Salhia Area Texture

The organic system of cities continued as a planning pattern of cities until the seventeenth century, which saw the beginnings of the planning of some cities, especially the capitals, the city of London is an example of the gardens appeared for the first time in a classical style organized fields spread in other places of the city as St. James Square and then expanded towards North to replace Oxford Street, and in the eighteenth century there have been major changes in the city of London in terms of planning residential areas and the expansion of tree-lined streets to include this planning pattern other European cities such as Bath, Carlsroo and Versailles with radial streets that branch out from the fields A Near the mausoleums and the streets were a place to trade and the palace. Baroque cities, a term used by Lewis Mumford to denote the luxury and power of the princes' lords, are characterized by the appearance of straight streets and the disappearance of blocked alleys that prevailed In the Middle Ages, as well as the emergence of residential neighborhoods with the social and economic composition of the population and at the end of the eighteenth century emerged the plan of the network of streets on which the city of Washington was built, and this type of cities and at the end of this century led to the development of modes of transport and communication The emergence of new plans represented by the network plan and the emergence of residential suburbs and the growth of the strip along the new transport routes, and other indicators in this area, attention to green areas and parks in a large and orderly, and the establishment of land transport expenses (metro).

At the same time, the Salhiya area in Baghdad - Karkh in the nineteenth century until the beginning of the twentieth century with a pattern of organic and harmonious development of the evolution of human needs to keep up with the acceleration of time, once the occupation began to occupy Baghdad, wars rolled over their regions took the British colonial influence on the texture and model At the beginning of the 19th century, [4] they took their headquarters in Baghdad, specifically the house of Kazem Pasha, one of the Ottoman governors, and completed the bridge of Maud, which they called for their leader Maud, the Church of St. George, Train in the area The headquarters of their embassy then settled in the area led by General Maud and his assistants and his assistants and brought with them railway workers and consulting engineers to complete the construction of what they need to accommodate their soldiers and their employees and their citizens as in Figure 8. The British engineers began to build a synagogue for their children and their subjects. This was one of their most important needs. They built the roads in a network style other than the organic style. They built on this basis single housing units in a style contrary to the conventional style of houses that fit in one organic fabric and entered the car and the military vehicles, These wide and straight engineering streets also took care of the railway and its development and established the largest railway station in Baghdad.



Figure 8. illustrates the motivations of English thought for change in the schematic -illustrates the organic and network schematic pattern - Shows the current fabric of the area after the change REF: Researcher through field visit and analysis of the region

The British engineers came with their western ideas, methods of construction, materials and the British western model. This was evident through the network planning and the use of means of transport from trains, cars, wide open streets, building materials, shillman and the block with bricks, as well as opening to the outside with large windows and balconies and emphasis on entrances, The rapid construction of railway workers, soldiers and paratroopers from non-local building materials, various models and a patterned grid layout was common in the opposite

direction of the embassy's headquarters, which was of an organic style. This has resulted in the influence of British thought on the traditional style and pattern in the region. The region has become a hybrid intergenerational pattern and a schematic pattern that overlaps between organic and gradient according to political and cultural factors to the grid.

2.6. Changes That Followed a change in the Schematic Pattern of Tissue in the Region

There are several changes that have been observed in the region when the pattern of its traditional fabric has changed in all parts of Baghdad, especially Arab and Islamic cities in general, as in Figure (9).

1. The change in the pattern of fabric from organic to retina because of the cultures of the West during colonization of the region led to the lack of social cohesion and lack of affection and the feeling of intimacy that existed under the folds of the traditional cohesive fabric and thus a sense of insecurity because of the sale of housing units as a result of the chapter caused by the construction of the streets when entering The car was the first cause of such a pattern.
2. The division of heritage units into parts and changing their uses.
3. Construction of residential units within the network style added to the area by large and spaced units.
4. Lack of privacy in the Western models open to the outside, instead of the interior and attention to the facades and details and the opening of the corners of the dome without taking into account the sun, guidance and use in addition to the emergence of balconies open to the outside and pillars in the facades in addition to the ironwork and decorative inscriptions in the entrances and facades.
5. Modification in the middle courtyard of the traditional house within the cohesive fabric and passing through four stages from an open courtyard to a closed courtyard distributed to the spaces and then the intermediate house that combined the Arabic and Western style where the courtyard changed from the center to the side near the entrance.
6. The introduction of building materials and ways to create a western character of the area to change the usual model by a huge scale.



Figure 9. illustrates the changes in the model area and pattern of the study area - REF: researcher

2.7. Indicators of the New Transformations on the Schematic Pattern of the Traditional Baghdadi Fabric in the Salhia Area

The transformation of urbanization in the Salhia area as a result of the entry of the imported culture from political factors and colonization in addition to the scientific missions led to a change in the formal characteristics and the introduction of new visual properties, especially with regard to the building facades and the schematic pattern. The most important indicators identified by the research as a result of the transformations that occurred in The area was on two levels:

- The schematic level: where the schematic shift from organic to network and overlap with some to be a hybrid pattern of successive periods of time due to factors and cultures influenced by the pattern of planning previously mentioned.
- The design level: The change of style in the region from the traditional Baghdadi with principles of privacy, social cohesion and human scale in order to achieve the Baghdadi customs and traditions to buildings with selective western styles (such as the lack of central courtyard and openness to the outside and the use of Western architectural materials and elements and the large scale) German House, Railway, British Consulate, Haifa Residential Buildings and other buildings.

2.8. Final Conclusions and Recommendations

- The transformation is one of the characteristics of urban planning in response to external and internal needs and influences or economic, political, social and cultural factors. The study of urban design gives the possibility of understanding transformations and the possibility of reversing them in urban design. The increase in population and the response to local needs and there is a sudden change due to the intervention factors and effects of change urban planning.
- The urban structure of the Arab Islamic city is characterized by unique characteristics characterized by the urban structure, its spatial configurations and its architectural elements, which is the result of human interaction with the factors of its cultural and natural environment. This structure was subjected to pressure to change. The Western planning concepts and the entry of the world style as physical elements of the city resulted in the loss of its distinctive identity, distorted its features and shattered its structure.
- Formulation of laws and legislations based on traditional indicators, with a review of the general structure and planning, design and structural standards, and achieving a local urban environment with a Baghdadi character.
- At the level of urban planning, emphasis should be placed on the adoption of urban spaces with large focal points in an advanced modern structure according to traditional indicators. Achieves a human scale and contributes to the creation of a suitable urban environment for Iraqi society.
- It is possible to build high-rise buildings, especially in the central areas in a manner that achieves the following:
 - Graduation of the heights with the buildings implemented, suitable for the gradient in the public urban spaces and the sky line.
 - The symbolic dimension of the local urban environment with local specificity.
 - Establishment of development projects necessary to revive urban spaces within the city, such as public spaces and open gathering spaces, to revive the harmonized and harmonious organic planning pattern.

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